REMARKS

Claims 1-2 are pending in the present application. The Office Action and cited references have been considered. Favorable reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as being unpatentable over Simeone (U.S. Patent No. 5,379,966) in view of Busse (U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0284050). These rejections are respectfully traversed for the following reasons.

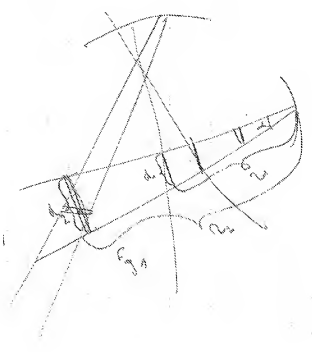
Before turning to discuss the objection on the merits, it should be noted that in accordance with certain embodiments of the invention, a range triangulation is utilized rather than the known angular triangulation. In the known angular triangulation (of distinct radar measurements) each of the radars must have high angular measurement accuracy, which normally imposes utilization of relatively large antennas and consequently drastically increases the costs of the radars. In contrast, when utilizing range triangulation, the angular measurement accuracy of each radar is of no interest and, accordingly, radars with degraded angular measurement accuracy may be utilized, i.e. with relatively small antenna. Thus, the price tag of the radars that can be used in order to determine accurate interceptor and target position is considerably lower (when utilizing range triangulation) compared to the high price tag of the radars that are used in order to determine accurate interceptor and target position lower (when utilizing angular triangulation). This is clearly discussed in the specification, see for example page 18 lines 3 to 14. The utilization of range triangulation is clearly recited in Claim 1 (line 11) , to wit : *the synchronized measurements are combined by range triangulation to provide accurate target and interceptor position measurements irrespective of the angular measurements accuracy of each radar.* Obviously, and in contrast, when

utilizing angular triangulation, the accurate position measurements are dependent upon the accuracy of each radar.

Bearing this in mind, attention is drawn to the Examiner's contention in the Office Action. In page 3 of the Notification the Examiner admits that the feature, "*the target and interceptor ranges are accurately measured by said at least three radars in the synchronized network, giving rise to synchronized accurate range measurements; the synchronized measurements are combined by range triangulation to provide accurate target and interceptor position measurements irrespective of the angular measurement accuracy of each radar,*" is not taught by Simeone. The Examiner maintained that Busse teaches on "*ground based launch detection system made up of more than three detection units to detect any missile with high accuracy; the detection units form a wireless network that overlap to cover the entire area and detect the target more accurate using triangulations*". The Examiner refers to the abstract, Fig. 19 and paragraph [38] of Busse. As readily arises from the discussion in paragraph [38], "*optical sensors is represented as line of bearing that is relatable to angle/angle position of the event*". Accordingly, the optical sensors measure azimuth and elevation angles and the triangulation of the two or more sensors discussed in [38] ("*through triangulation of two or more optical sensors*") is angular triangulation. Utilizing the angular triangulation necessary entails that the accurate position determination is dependent on the angular accuracy of the sensor, contrary to the requirements of Claim 1 ("the synchronized measurements are combined by range triangulation,…"). Therefore, even assuming for the sake of argument only, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to combine the teachings of Simeone and Busse, the resulting combination would not have been the claimed invention, since neither reference teaches the use of range triangulations.

In light of the foregoing discussion Applicants believe that the rejection under U.S.C.. 103(a) should be withdrawn and accordingly Claim 1 should be deemed patentable over the cited prior art.

In connection with Claim 2, the Examiner maintained that "*Busse teaches using range triangulation that provides accurate target and interception position measurements which do not deteriorate linearly with range...*". As discussed with reference to Claim 1 above Busse does not teach on range triangulation but rather on angular triangulation. As is well known in linear triangulation the position accuracy deteriorates with the range. This is clearly illustrated in the Fig. 1 below (provided for illustrative purposes only) where for a given angle for a larger range R2 vs. R1 the error in meters increases (from d1 to D2), and accordingly the accuracy deteriorates. This is in contrast to the stipulation of Claim 2, where the position measurements do not deteriorate with range.



In light of the foregoing discussion, Applicants believe that the rejection under U.S.C.. 103(a) should be withdrawn and accordingly Claim 2 should be deemed patentable over the cited prior art.

In view of the above amendment and remarks, Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration withdrawal of the outstanding rejections of record. Applicant submits that the application is in condition for allowance and early notice to the effect is most earnestly solicited.

If the Examiner has any questions, he is invited to contact the undersigned at 202-628-5197.

Respectfully submitted,

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